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R. H. MADRA, Editor.  
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## TERMS:

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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1836.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Friday	6 34.5 26		For February, 1836.
20 Saturday	6 33.5 27		D. H. M.
21 Sunday	6 32.5 28	Full 2 1 24 a.m.	
22 Monday	6 31.5 29	Last 9 8 4 even.	
23 Tuesday	6 30.5 30	New 16 2 52 a.m.	
24 Wednesday	6 29.5 31	First 24 6 25 morn.	
25 Thursday	6 27.5 33		

## Deferred Articles.

**Ball at the President's!**—A late letter of the "Spy in Washington," gives an account of a grand Ball at the White House in the Federal City. It is stated somewhere else, may be in the Globe, that these Balls are hereafter to take the place of the evening Levees. This being the last year of the Hero's reign, and he having no more favors to ask of the "Hurra boys," it seems that Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, were not allowed to attend the festivities on the occasion referred to. None but formally invited guests were present, and none but the quality were invited—viz: Members of Congress and their families, the Chief Officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers, and principal Citizens. The Spy says:

"The President led the way to supper, handing Mrs. D. Nelson; next the Vice President, leading in Mrs. Jackson, Junior; next Mr. Blair, with his lady;—then Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Woodbury, and so on, according to precedence. After supper, cotillions and waltzing were kept up to a late hour. The dancing was, of course, in the large east room, the magnificence of which, in Mr. Adams's time, so horrified Senator Benton. The President himself did not enter the ball room. He remained in the drawing room the whole evening except when at supper. The supper was prepared by the celebrated French restaurateur, Vivans. Every thing was on the most liberal scale. All seemed greatly to enjoy themselves, and it was universally admitted to be a great improvement over the old plan. How the real democracy will relish the innovation, by which they are, in future, excluded from the palace, is another question. I suspect, however, that Gen. Jackson is less anxious on that head now than he was during his first term. The "dear people" have served his turn, as far as he expects, and now, as he needs their services no longer "if they don't like it, they may," &c.

**A new branch of Manufacture.**—The Massachusetts Legislature has recently been concocting an easier mode of manufacturing Lawyers, than the one pursued heretofore. (The new article, we doubt not, is "especially intended for the Southern market.")

The House of Representatives has decided, by a vote of 150 to 56, that every inhabitant of the State, of good moral character, shall be admitted to practice in any Court, on filing with the Clerk a written notice of his intention so to practice, accompanied with satisfactory proof to the Court that he is of the requisite age and character. The Act abolishes the distinctions of Attorney and Counselor, taking from the Court the power to regulate qualifications for admission.

This is about as quick and easy a way to make any jackanapes a *killer* of laws, as Cambridge took to make a certain "roaring lion" Doctor of Laws, some time since.

**More Scientific "Improvement."**—A proposition has been lately laid before the Legislature of Georgia, (in America!) to authorize the organization of a Board of Steam-Doctors! Didnt we say that every thing that went by steam would be taken in favor of Van Buren and his friends, after the high-pressure movements in Baltimore by Rucker & Company? Georgia is determined that the Yankees shall not out do her in the march of "improvement!" If the patent Lawyers of Massachusetts should ever find their way into her territory, our advice is, that they set aside Judge Lynch and his "mild adjudications," and try the intruder with a little of No. 6.

**Presidential!**—At a large meeting of the citizens of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa on the 22nd ult., the following Electoral Ticket was agreed on and recommended to the support of the friends of Judge White:

Hon. John Gayle, of Mobile.  
Hon. Sam. W. Mardis, of Talladega.  
Hon. John Murphy, of Clark.  
Hon. John W. Bridges, of Wilcox.  
Col. Isaac Lane, of Morgan.  
Genl. James Moore, of Marion.

## SYNOPSIS

### Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, January 4.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance transacted this day.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia; and remarked that, in conformity with the course heretofore adopted, he should move that the petition, without reading, be laid on the table.

Mr. Glascock felt it his duty, he said, to withhold the great discussion which had taken place on the subject, again to bring before the House, for its decision, the question of the reception of these petitions. He contended that, according to Mr. Jefferson's authority, which he cited, his motion was a proper one, and did not conflict with the right of petition; and, moreover, that it was expedient for the House to sustain the motion, if they wished to avoid the consideration of the question.

A long discussion arose, in which Messrs. Mercer, Sutherland, Craig, Reed, Briggs, Vanderpool, Bell, Glascock, Beardsley, Williams of N. C., Patton, Mann, Underwood, Thomas of Md., Hamer, Everett of Vt., J. Q. Adams, and Bynum, took part.

Tuesday, January 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Evans presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which, on motion of Mr. Grundy, was laid on the table without debate.

National University.—Mr. Leigh, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject has been referred, made a report on the legacy of the late James Smithson, of London, for a University in the District of Columbia, accompanied by a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to appoint an agent or agents to take the necessary steps to secure said legacy for the purposes mentioned and specified in the will—Read, and ordered to a second reading, and the report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate before the third Monday of the present instant, the amount of the revenue from all sources, during the year ending on the 31st December last, as far as returns have been received, with an estimate of the amount to be received.

Judiciary Bill.—On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the Judiciary System." The bill was reported, with amendments, and the amendments being concurred to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; after which, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Donlap, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle claims to lands appropriated within the same," &c. by act of 17th April, 1826. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of Public Lands, make provision for actual settlers, and to cede the lands to the States in which they lie. Read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, said, the bill and report just made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Casey) related to a very important subject; and it was desirable that information should be distributed as to the nature and object of the measure proposed. He therefore moved the printing of 3000 extra copies of the bill and report; which motion, by consent, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee to which the subject was referred, reported a bill to carry into effect the resolution of the Congress of 1784, to erect a marble column at Yorktown, in Virginia; read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Beardsley presented the memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Haneagan moved the rejection of the memorial.

The CHAIR decided that the motion and the subject to which it related must lie over till tomorrow.

Mr. McKennan stated that he was charged with two memorials of a similar import with that presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; but, as inasmuch as it was understood that the whole subject was, by the vote of the House, postponed till Tuesday next, he would not now embarrass the proceedings of the House by presenting them.

Mr. Wise rose and said, that on the 8th day of December, it was, on his motion, ordered that 15,000 copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, and 3000 copies of the Message without the documents, be printed for the use of the House. By the law of 1819, it was provided that, in case of inconvenient delay in the printing of documents by the Printer to the House, it should be the duty of the Clerk to employ another Printer, and charge the excess of cost to the Printer guilty of such delay. He had risen to ask the Clerk if he could inform the House what was the cause of the delay and gross negligence which had occurred in the execution of the order of the House? The message and documents were annually ready in ten days; and now a month had passed, and but a few copies had been laid on our tables.

Wednesday, January 6.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Southard, the consideration of the resolution on the District Banks, offered by Mr. Benton, was postponed till Monday next.

Judiciary of the United States.—The bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, (adding one to the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and altering the judicial districts, &c.) was read a third time; and the question on the passage thereof was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKennan, Mangum, Moore, Niles, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley,

Southard, Swift, Tindelson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White, Wright—37.  
NAY.—Mr. Hill—1!!!

A Joint Resolution authorizing the assay of Gold and Silver Coin by the Mint, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Wright, laid, for the present, on the table.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, 10,000 copies of the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Deposit Banks, were ordered to be printed.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress.

And be it further resolved, That in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Mr. Jarvis said the resolution was precisely in the terms of that which had been suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens) on a former day. In now offering it, he was actuated not by common courtesy alone, but by strong and hearty approbation of the course which it recommended.

Mr. Jarvis proceeded in his remarks, in support of the resolution.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 69, Nays 123.

Mr. Wise submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert: That there is no power of legislation granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the U. States to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that any attempt by Congress to legislate upon the subject of the abolition of slavery will be not only unauthorized, but dangerous to the Union of the States.

Mr. Wise said he would take the opportunity to say that he hoped this amendment would bring the question directly before the House. The war had commenced between the evasive and the direct course upon this question. Both of the propositions of the resolution he regarded as entirely evasive. Nothing would satisfy the South but a bold, direct, and manly course. He wished to see who would move the previous question, and how gentlemen would meet it. Let us, said Mr. W., come to the mark.

Mr. Glascock submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in this House, is calculated to disturb the composure of the Constitution, to endanger the Union, and, if persisted in, to destroy, by a servile war, the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Wise said, as there was no conflict between the two propositions, he would accept the amendment of the gentleman as a modification of his own.

Mr. Glascock wished, he said, to offer his amendment as a substitute for that moved by the gentleman from Virginia. Mr. W. wished, he said, to see how far gentlemen would go on this subject. The resolution of the gentleman, met his approbation as far as they went, but they were not adequate to the occasion. The time had arrived for ascertaining the sense of Congress on this question; and if the House would not declare that they had no power over the subject of slavery in the District, he wished to see how far they would go. He looked upon the agitation of this question as calculated to destroy the Union. Simply to lay the petitions on the table, would not satisfy the South; but the resolution he had offered would, he thought, have a tendency to quiet the apprehensions of the South, and at the same time meet the approval of gentlemen from the North. He was free to admit, that he did not impugn the motives of those who differed from him on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. He knew that the most celebrated jurists in the country differed in opinion upon that question, and that even at the South conflicting opinions in regard to it were entertained. He had no disposition, therefore, to censure those at the North who might hold that Congress had power over the subject, and he would on that account, give them the more credit for going with the South against all interference with it. The object of the resolution was to soothe the exasperated feeling of the South and of the House itself. The declaration that Congress would not interfere with this subject, would come to the South with healing in its wings. It will have a tendency to secure the South in the most important rights, besides those of life and property. The slaves themselves would become satisfied that no agitation would be kept up, and the people of the South would again rest in security from all apprehension. He hoped that the gentlemen from the South would unite on some course which would satisfy the South and meet the views of the North. If this was done, it would be what we had a right to ask, and all which we had a right to expect.

Mr. Halsey made some remarks in favor of a direct vote on the constitutional question, and asked his colleague to move his amendment as an additional resolution.

Mr. Wise explained that he had offered to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, in addition to his own.

Mr. Halsey hoped, he said, that the House would now be permitted to discuss the merits of the propositions submitted by his colleague and by the gentleman from Virginia. He was proceeding to speak on the subject; when

Mr. Cambreleng suggested that the hour for the consideration of resolutions had expired, and asked the gentleman to give way.

Mr. Halsey assented; and

On motion of Cambreleng, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Conner in the chair.)

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836, was considered and laid aside.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York was taken up. Mr. Cambreleng spoke, at length, in its support, and offered various amendments. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the bill was passed over, with a view to have the amendments printed, and its consideration renewed another day.

Thursday, January 7.

SENATE.—Slavery in the District of Columbia.—The petition offered by Mr. Morris was from Ohio, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun demanded the reading of the petition, and afterwards the question "Shall it be received?"

On this question a debate ensued, which occupied the whole of the day, and in which Messrs. Morris, Calhoun, Porter, Preston, Buchanan, Tyler, Brown, and Leigh, took part.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the question be postponed until Monday, which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. McKay, of North Carolina, and Pinckney of South Carolina.

Mr. Vinton moved to reconsider the vote by which the following resolution offered, on leave, by Mr. Jones, of Michigan, was agreed to:

Resolved, That this Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting and extending the right of pre-emption to the miners or diggers of the Mining Company, situated in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Vinton spoke in support of the motion, and stated that the Government had been defrauded, under the pre-emption acts, out of a million of dollars. He wished these people distinctly to understand that the proceeding will not be countenanced by the Government, and he therefore opposed the resolution even in the form of an inquiry.

Mr. Jones, of Michigan, briefly replied to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Ripley said the experience which the Government had had of the operation of the pre-emption acts ought to satisfy the House that the system ought not to be carried any further. In one case, (to which he referred,) in Louisiana, ten millions of dollars worth of public lands were covered by pre-emption rights—not of actual settlers, but by fraudulent settlements made by capitalists from New York and New Orleans. He had himself drawn up a resolution proposing an inquiry on this subject, with a view to detect and punish such frauds.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina, said the facts disclosed went certainly to prove that Congress ought to be exceedingly guarded in relation to acts of this kind. Even if no fraud nor abuse had been practised in relation to them, still he thought the resolution of the gentleman from Michigan ought not to pass, because it introduced a new kind of pre-emption not heretofore recognized by the Government. It had been heretofore granted only to actual settlers who cultivated their lands, but this proposition went to give the right to individuals who lived by digging lead. The principle, he thought, was wrong, and he was opposed to the inquiry, because it encouraged an expectation in the parties concerned, which would never be realized.

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Mr. Lane spoke in favor of continuing the pre-emption system, which, he said, was as old as the land laws themselves, and was one of the most valuable principles adopted in relation to the public lands.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, said, he held in his hand a resolution on the subject of the frauds under the pre-emption acts which had been referred to, and moved the suspension of the rule in order to offer it, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying the different acts of Congress granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, so as to protect the rights of the settlers, and prevent fraud against the United States.

Mr. Davis made some remarks on the subject, and moved the following amendment to the resolution:

And also into the expediency of extending pre-emption privileges to the actual settlers on all lands that have been in market for five years, which pre-emption privilege shall extend for four years from and after the 1st of June next.

Mr. Harrison, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, stated that the subject of the pre-emption laws was now before that committee. After some remarks from Mr. Williams of North Carolina, he moved the Previous Question; which was seconded by the House, 81 to 54.

The main question was then ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Connor moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Connor, to adjourn to Monday, it was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, January 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Buchanan said he was about to present the memorial of the Cain Quarterly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, requesting Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. On this subject he had expressed his opinions to the Senate on Thursday last, and he had no disposition to repeat them at present. He would say, however, that, on a review of these opinions, he was perfectly satisfied with them. All he should now say was, that the memorial which he was about to present was perfectly respectful in its language. Indeed, it could not possibly be otherwise, considering the respectable source from which it emanated. It would become his duty to make some motion in regard to this memorial. On Thursday last he had suggested that, in his judgment, the best course to pursue was to refer these memorials to a Select Committee, or to the Committee for the District of Columbia. He still thought so; but he now found that insurmountable obstacles presented themselves to such a reference. In presenting this memorial, and in exerting himself, so far as in him lay, to secure for it that respectful reception by the Senate which it deserved, he should do his duty to the memorialists. After it should be of opinion, for the reasons he had stated on Thursday last, that Congress ought not, at this time, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that it was our duty promptly to place this exciting question at rest. He should therefore move that the memorial be read, and that the prayer of the memorialists be rejected.

Mr. Preston said that the question was already raised by his colleague, and he trusted that the Senator from Pennsylvania would not urge any action on this petition until some disposition was made of the one presented on Thursday by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Calhoun thought the debate which commenced on Thursday ought to be resumed and continued. He saw no reason why this memorial should take priority over the one presented from Ohio; why we should break away from that petition to receive this, merely because the language in which it was couched was respectful; that is, as respectful as could be expected. For, however temperate it might seem, the same principle was embodied in it; and the innuendoes conveyed were as far from being acceptable as the

barefaced insolence of the other. He hoped the debate would go on on the first petition; that the question would be met manfully; and that, at the same time, we should not encroach upon the hour which ought to be devoted to other business.

Mr. Clay said, that he had not risen to take a part in the principal question. He did not think however, that these petitioners ought to have any monopoly of the time and attention of the Senate. He could not consent to it. He had a motion himself which he wished to present, and to which he attached much importance. He should, therefore, move that this whole matter be laid on the table, at least until the necessary business of the morning be got through with.

The question being taken, the memorial, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

Speculation in Indian Claims.—Mr. Black presented a petition relative to some extensive Land Frauds in Mississippi, which after remarks from Messrs. Black, Clay, White, and King, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriation for suppressing the hostilities with the Seminole Indians, with an amendment.

Mr. Webster explained briefly the necessity for acting on this bill at once, and explained that the amendment increased the appropriation from \$9 to 120,000 dollars.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Webster, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York; which was read twice.

Mr. Webster stated that he should ask the Senate to act on this bill at an early day, perhaps tomorrow.

The United States and France.—Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if it be not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) whether, since the termination of the last Congress, any overture formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831, and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which these difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, under the restriction above mentioned, in the event of any such overture having been made, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and, if a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

The resolutions lie one day, under the rules.

The Surplus Revenue.—Mr. Benton offered the following resolutions, which lie one day under the rules:

Resolved, That the surplus revenue of the United States, and the dividends of Stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of—

1st. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortification.

2d. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery (especially brass field pieces) for their militia, and with sidearms and pistols for their cavalry.

3d. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand.

4th. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union.

The motion of Mr. Calhoun, not to receive the petitions from Ohio, concerning the abolition of Slavery in the District, coming up in order,

Mr. Leigh said he proposed to make some remarks, and moved to postpone the subject until tomorrow; which was agreed to.

The Special Order (being the bill to repeal the 1st and 2d sections of an act to limit the terms of office of certain officers therein named,) was taken up, and the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment, after some remarks from Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Cuthbert.

The question was taken on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Ewing, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudin, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tindelson, Tyler, Webster, White—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, Morris, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Wall, Wright—15.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Michigan.—The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Haneagan, to reject the memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, in relation to the boundary disputed between Michigan and Ohio.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, said that the memorial was of a harmless character, and, in courtesy to the individuals who sent it, ought to be received. He asked the gentleman from Indiana to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Haneagan declined the withdrawal of the motion; and insisted that, if one official act of Michigan, as a State, could be recognized, every act might be. To sanction the pretensions of Michigan, would be to sanction a revolutionary movement of a strong and decided character. He went on, at some length, to advocate his motion.

After much debate, in which Messrs. Beardsley, Bond, Kenyon, Lane, Pinckney, Thompson, Kimball, Spangler, Halsey, McCarthy, Hardin, Stoner, and Davis, took part—

Mr. Haneagan's motion to reject was lost, by Yeas 61, Nays 138—and the petition was finally received and read, with the understanding, however, that it should be considered a Memorial from the citizens (not the State) of Michigan.

Mr. Jarvis then upon motion, presented the Rules to be suspended to enable him to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if it be not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) whether, since the termination of the last Congress, any overture formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831, and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which these difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, under the restriction above mentioned, in the event of any such overture having been made, That the President be